

REPORT

SPECIAL SANITARY COMMITTEE

STATE OF THE LEPER SETTLEMENT
AT KALAWAO.

TO THE HONORABLE G. RHODES,

President of the Legislative Assembly:

Your Special Committee appointed by the Honorable Assembly to enquire into the working of Acts constituting the Board of Health, and for the prevention of spread of leprosy, beg to submit a Report of their visit to the Leper Settlement at Kalawao.

Your Committee chartered the steamer Kilanea-hou to transport the Committee, along with invited physicians, to the landing at Kalawao, to include a stay of two or three days, and return to this port,—for the sum of five hundred dollars.

Nine of your Committee, in company with Doctors Hutchinson, Whitney, Kittredge and Tisdale, left port on board the Kilanea-hou May 27th, at 5 p. m., and were landed at Kalawao the following morning.

The lepers of the Kalawao Settlement were assembled at this point in large numbers, and greeted the Committee in a kindly and impressive manner. The Chairman and members of the Committee addressed the unfortunate people stating the object of the visit, to obtain fuller and more precise information for the Legislative Assembly and for the nation in regard to their condition, with a view to measures of amelioration if needed.

A gift of one hundred dollars from Her Majesty the Queen Dowager was placed by the Chairman in the hands of Rev. Father Damien to be distributed according to his judgment among the most needy of the lepers.

After a short enquiry it was deemed best to carry on the investigation at the Kalawao Hospital; and your Committee and physicians in company, being provided with horses, rode to the hospital, distant about three miles from the Kalawao landing.

At the hospital there were assembled several hundred lepers, and they were distinctly and repeatedly invited, as had been done at Kalawao, to make complaint of any grievances they suffered under,—and it was announced by the Committee, that if any one felt that he or she was wrongfully detained in the settlement as a leper, such person was invited to come forward and be examined by the accompanying physicians,—being assured of the protection and kindly disposition of the Committee.

Your Committee listened patiently to the complaints and statements of over thirty lepers, and append herewith a verbatim report of their several wants and grievances. They visited the wards of the hospital. They examined the dwellings and manner of living of lepers residing outside the hospital. They visited and made enquiries at the settlement store. They were present during the butchering of animals in the slaughter-house. They witnessed the digging of a grave by lepers, and the burial of a leper. They noticed the animals of the settlement, and in fine observed during a stay of nearly two days, as far as it was possible, every particular relating to the condition of the lepers, and the administration of the Board of Health at Kalawao, and the Committee present as the result of their observations the following statements and recommendations.

The situation of the Kalawao settlement seems very desirable. A table land or bench, with an area of about 8 square miles, and an average elevation of 100 feet, is bounded on one side by the ocean, and landward by a stupendous and almost insurmountable wall of bold bluffs, rising at the pass to the height of 2,000 feet above the sea. This lofty background of the settlement arrests the trade wind clouds, and causes a frequency of showers, and a luxuriance of verdure, even upon the rocks in the sea, such as is hardly witnessed at any other points along the coasts of the Islands. Therefore Kalawao presents scenery of great natural beauty, and would be regarded anywhere as an attractive place of residence.

However, your Committee will observe here, that this beauty and verdure is associated with a great deal of moist atmosphere, and makes it only the more important that habitations, especially for invalids, should afford a complete shelter against any inclemency of weather. Of the houses visited by your Committee, many were commodious and well built of lumber, and equal to the average tenement constructed by Hawaiians on their own lands; but a large number are too small and of too slight a construction to afford a proper shelter. In a hut 10ft. by 8ft., visited by your Committee, four lepers made their home. This hut was constructed of hala or pandanus stems, leaned against one another, and merely forming a roof without walls, which was covered with a thatch of partly ferns and sugar cane blades. Such a covering must be, as was stated, pervious to the winds and rains,—and it is the opinion of the Committee that patients who cannot, or will not provide a better shelter for themselves, should be provided with lodging in Hospital grounds under the immediate supervision of the Superintendent of the Settlement.

It is proper to state here, that of 600 patients now residing on Kalawao lands, not more than sixty are cared for within Hospital grounds, and the main body of 540 lepers live in cabins or huts, chiefly built by themselves, of material which they have purchased and shipped to the Settlement; and it is to be observed that the lepers have only consulted their own fancies or tastes in the selection of situations or construction of dwellings; so that, whilst some are well situated and commodious, others are entirely too small, badly constructed, and in unfavorable situations. Furthermore, in many huts not a sufficiency of matting was found. Not more than two, and in some cases only one mat, separated the invalid from the hardness of a board floor, or from the dampness of a dirt floor.

As much complaint was made by lepers in respect to insufficiency of food, your Committee gave especial attention to this matter. They understood from the Assistant Superintendent, Rev. Damien, that the regulation supply of food, is one bundle of taro, to weigh twenty-one pounds, along with six pounds of beef, for one week. The Committee saw some bundles of taro which weighed fully twenty-one pounds;—but it must be observed that this was in the wrapping of ki leaves;—and as the bundle of taro prepared and sold by Hawaiians, varies, as is well known, in weight; it may be, as stated by Keoni Kaahaihanu, (see appendix) one of the lepers, that sometimes the bundle of taro only weighed about sixteen pounds, and when divested of three or four pounds of ki leaves, would not be sufficient food for a Hawaiian with an ordinary appetite. J. H. Napela, once acting Superintendent, said that bundles often fell short of weight. And your Committee are of opinion that six pounds of beef, as cut by the butcher, with a certain proportion of bone, is rather a scant supply of animal food for one individual for one week. The supplementary articles of food, rice and bread, which are furnished in case of interruption of supply of taro, were examined and found to be of good quality. The Assistant Superintendent Damien stated that either nine pounds of rice or seven pounds of hard bread, was furnished as a week's ration in the stead of taro. (See Appendix, Note A).

In respect to clothing of lepers, your Committee were informed by several lepers, and among others, by Superintendent Sumner, (see appendix) that the annual allowance was a "clothing ration," or order for \$5.75, supplied at the leper store, which is under the management of the agent of the Board of Health. Your Committee visited the store, and

enquired into prices of articles furnished to lepers, and quote as follows:

Best denim per yard.....	40 cents
Denims, inferior quality.....	30 cents
Brown cotton.....	15 cents
Flannel.....	15 to 20 cents
Tobacco per pound.....	30 cents
Soap per bar.....	25 cents
Matches per bunch.....	25 cents

Whilst some of these prices are fair retail rates, others are very high, especially of staple articles most needed by lepers; and it is the opinion of your Committee that the clothing ration of \$5.75, can furnish at these prices, only a very scant annual allowance of clothing; and they are furthermore of the opinion that the clothing ration of lepers should be procured for them at wholesale rates, and the Government provide for the expenses incidental to purchase, freight and distribution. According to the Report of the Board of Health, lepers were provided with clothing during the late biennial period to the amount of \$9,862.32, which amount must be largely in excess of cost.

Among the complaints laid before your Committee, it was stated that neither lamp oil, soap, or salt were furnished gratuitously to the lepers of the settlement, and that all these articles had to be purchased with their own money at the settlement store. Complaint also was made that neither bucket or bowl, nor culinary vessel or utensil of any kind was furnished to lepers; and your Committee observed at the hospital a notable deficiency in respect to bathing vessels, as only three medium sized bathing tubs were provided for the use of about sixty patients, usually in a filthy and exoriated condition. But in this connection your Committee are pleased to mention that plenty of good water is supplied by pipes, and that there are many hydrants or taps in convenient places for the distribution of water throughout the settlement, and at the hospital buildings.

Your Committee gladly notice the salubrious situation of the hospital grounds at an elevation of about 100 feet above the level of the sea; and noticed that the several wards for the very sick, and the store rooms were kept in proper order. But your Committee regret at the same time to notice the small supply of bedding or clothing of confined lepers, as some showed to your Committee a tattered remnant of a blanket as the only covering. And in the hospital dispensary there was no adequate supply of medicines for such an assemblage of sick people, and no suitable liniments or disinfectants; nor a strip of lint to help cleanse or bandage the sores of the sufferers.

During the stay of your Committee at the Settlement, a leper died and was buried. Your Committee observed the digging of the grave in this instance, and noted as stated by Kaapu and other witnesses (see appendix) that lepers in a very crippled state were obliged to dig graves. Kaapu, who took part in this work, had lost several joints of his fingers, as will be seen in photograph No. 10, and the others who assisted him were equally unfit for work of this kind. Yet as stated by Kalaakini, and others, (see appendix) if any leper refused to dig a grave when called upon, he was denied his weekly ration of food. In this connection your Committee were informed as stated by Puna and others, that lepers have to pay for their own coffins, and have formed a coffin association in order to provide a common fund for their proper interment; and these sad creatures get up as shown by the register of the hospital, "coffin feasts," on which occasions money is contributed to provide for a decent termination of their woes.

Assistant Superintendent, Rev. Damien, stated that two dollars was the price of a rough board coffin, and that many deceased lepers, who had not left behind them this amount of worldly goods, were buried without a coffin, and in one instance he had witnessed at Kalawao portions of a corpse rooted up out of a shallow grave, and devoured by hogs. At the present time, the Reverend Father has a large burial ground adjoining his church well enclosed, in which deceased lepers, whether of his communion or not, are decently buried.

In respect to deceased lepers, your Committee were informed by Keoni Kaahaihanu and Superintendent Sumner, (see appendix) that in case of effects of deceased, if of a value not exceeding five dollars, were presented to friends or attendants upon a dead leper; but if above the value of five dollars, effects were sold at auction in the Settlement, and the proceeds were forwarded to the agent of the Board of Health to be transmitted to heirs at law. Many small estates of lepers had thus been forwarded. The lepers at the Settlement urged upon the attention of your Committee, that inasmuch as they were regarded as civilly dead, and entirely cut off from their former homes and people, that the immediate friends of and attendants upon a deceased leper should possess the effects left behind; whether large or small.

The lepers complained to your Committee that there was no proper administration of law in the Settlement, as will be seen in the statements of Nahakualii and others, (see appendix.) They complained of the arbitrary proceedings of the present, and of a former superintendent,—such as confining a leper with ball and chain, (see weekly statement) for no other offense than running or attempting to run away, or confining with irons for small offenses or breaches of the peace; or enforcing labor and imposing fines and penalties for non compliance. In this matter, your Committee are of opinion, that a body of people, brought together like this unfortunate community must needs be subject to an authority with discretionary powers, but all the circumstances warrant them in saying and recommending that this authority, if possible, should only be vested in the hands of a kind and able administrator of large experience, who should also be a physician of repute.

A large-minded, philanthropic, energetic, professional superintendent or governor is the great want and necessity of the unfortunate community at Kalawao. Superintendent Sumner, a feeble and unhappy leper himself, is utterly inadequate. Assistant Superintendent Damien is a devoted and heroic priest, who has voluntarily sacrificed his young life for the welfare of the lepers. But his spiritual duties necessarily engross the larger portion of his attention; and it would seem to be a pity to impose the details of secular work upon such a man, and interrupt his holy work of mercy in consoling his wretched parish. Therefore your Committee express the hope, that such provision will be made by the Government, and such inducements will be offered, as will ultimately result in securing the valuable services of the superior and skilled official now needed at Kalawao.

The presence of such a man is pressing needed to discern and properly treat the different conditions of the afflicted; to provide for social and moral order; to combine the functions of judge and executive; to regulate the construction and situation of habitations; to organize industries; to look to details of living, and to administer for the dead; and in a word, there is needed a priest, a chief, and a physician all in one man at Kalawao, and such a man should be sought for.

Your Committee will observe here, that this little kingdom has not been backward in meeting this great affliction. Certainly a small nation of 56,897 souls that provides in two years \$59,674.42 for only one portion of its sick, is well vindicating its name and fame as a humane and civilized community; but as your Committee believe that still more can be done, as more of help is still needed, they recommend that provision be made, not only for the establishment of an eminent physician and man of ability to reside part of his time at Kalawao; but that provision also be made for a medical staff co-operating with and under him, to reside at Lahaina, Wailuku, Hilo, and other points in the islands.

It is manifest to your Committee that the terrible malady of leprosy presents a great variety of phases, some more or less subject to the influence of medical treatment; and it is simple humanity and justice to say that any individual suspected of, or presenting any indications of leprosy, should have the opportunity of careful medical treatment at his or her own home, and should not be condemned as an incurable and sent to Kalawao, except upon the decision of a medical board or court of physicians. Your Committee must mention in this connection, that even the poor unfortunate of Kalawao have not been rendered so callous by the horrors of their situation, but that they remonstrated to your Committee against the mingling in the same dwelling of apparently sound persons, freshly arrived at the settlement, with utterly diseased and loathsome cases. Father Damien commencing upon this point, stated to the Committee that the saddest feature of the settlement, was the intermingling of all conditions of the diseased, and the promiscuous intercourse of the sexes.

And here, your Committee are led to make a remark on

the subject of contagion. According to all the indications of leprosy in Hawaii, contagion is apparently remote, and perhaps impossible in some cases. Father Damien is an illustration of this statement. He has been in the settlement a little over five years, and has mingled with and served the lepers under the most revolting circumstances, and yet he is as sound in health as when he first arrived; yet it may be, as he sadly supposed, that the seeds of leprosy are implanted in his system. Another instance of apparent non-contagiousness is the case of Luka Kaaukau, a healthy woman, who has been living with her leprosy husband Hiao for twelve years in the settlement (see appendix). The man is one of the most frightful illustrations of the erosions of leprosy, as he has not a joint of a finger or toe left,—his limbs presenting only distorted, ulcerated stumps, and he is only a helpless living trunk of a man. For over four years the devoted wife has put every particle of his food into his mouth. He appeared a very intelligent man, and spoke very thoughtfully to your Committee about himself and his fellow sufferers. He said that many lepers in the settlement would have perished ere this, were it not for the faithful help between parent and child, husband and wife, brother and sister, and between friend and friend. He had wanted his wife to abandon his wretched carcass long ago, as she was sound and well, and might go back to her friends; but Luka said that she was content and happy to wait on the man she loved until his last moments, rather than go back to her friends; and your Committee take pleasure, whilst noting this instance of non-contagiousness, to place it on record also, as an illustration of fidelity and devotion in Hawaiian character.

The discussion of the contagion or non-contagion, and other features of the disease of leprosy are probably not within the province of the duties of your Committee; but they will refer to one subject in this connection, and often commented upon, and that is the health of animals, especially dogs intimately associated with the people. At the Leper Settlement, your Committee made frequent request to have any sick dogs brought before them, but notwithstanding much enquiry none were produced; and your Committee will say that of the large number of dogs, they saw running about the Settlement, all seemed in a very plump condition, and very healthy, and all the other animals, horses and cattle, running on the lands of Kalawao seemed in superior condition.

The question of contagion is rendered all the more difficult of solution in view of the apparently healthy children, twenty-eight in all, born in the Settlement. (See Appendix, Note B). The Committee observed in a hut, a leprosy woman named Makahiki, who presented all the appearances of a badly diseased, incurable case, and yet had her fine, healthy child living with her, a bright looking little boy about two years of age. Her husband, Keoni Kahapo, a healthy, intelligent looking man, with no appearance of any taint of leprosy about his person, said he had accompanied his wife on account of his great love for her; he had been with her in the Settlement about five years, and would remain with her as long as she had breath. Your Committee are happy to notice this as another instance among Hawaiians of fidelity and devotedness, such as is an honor to the human race.

The situation and salubrity of this Settlement are no doubt all that could be desired for well people, and can be made subservient to the comfort and welfare of invalids. But your Committee see clearly that many reforms are needed. Some of these reforms they have pointed out in connection with the dwellings, and food and clothing of the lepers, and medical provision for the sick in other respects. And in addition, they wish to speak of reform needed in the distribution of food. As stated to them, and as witnessed by their own observation, feeble lepers with exoriated feet have to travel several miles to secure their ration, the bundle of taro, which is delivered from a boat on a shingly beach, often difficult of approach on account of the high surf which beats upon the northeast coast of Molokai. This difficulty in distribution might, to all appearances, be readily obviated at small expense by the employment of pack animals, and of a wagon or ox cart. And sick people should not be obliged to expose themselves, as was stated to your Committee, to the frequent rains of this Settlement, whilst waiting for their ration of taro or of beef. And in no instance should the meat of animals which have died by accident be served out to invalids,—as stated by Kekanoahiala, and confirmed by Father Damien. The latter says that quite recently, when 100 head of cattle were driven over the pass in the bluffs into the Settlement, twenty head were killed by falling over precipices, and that the meat of the carcasses brought in from the ravines was served out to the lepers. As great complaint was made about want of light and cleanliness, your Committee would recommend that lamp oil, and soap, whitewash and disinfectants, should be served out to these poor people gratuitously.

And your Committee are of opinion that all this can be accomplished without much increase of the appropriation. The Nation has thus far combatted this great malady in a brave and generous spirit, and it must continue to do so, at the same time, that it looks to the Government to bring about all those reforms, which shall prevent the unnecessary dragging away of people from their homes, and shall furnish to the unfortunate lepers living at Kalawao all the necessities and comforts for which their humane and generous countryman have provided.

The accompanying physicians after careful examination and enquiry in respect to two reputed cases of leprosy, a man named Kapapu and also a woman, ordered their return to the hospital in Honolulu, to be subject to a further probationary treatment.

Two foreign, white lepers live at the Settlement,—W. Ostrom, about 55 years of age, native of the State of New York, and Joe Pickford, about 50 years of age, native of Cheshire, England. Mr. Ostrom voluntarily offered his body to be photographed, (see Nos. 8 and 9) to furnish information to the medical student, and displayed a very earnest and intelligent spirit in respect to his sad situation. He formerly resided in Lahaina, and for many years was employed in the hospital at that place, and for some time he had several lepers living with him, treating them for cure; and possibly contracted the disease during this intimate association.

The government of this Settlement is at present rather anomalous, and this is a matter, which in the opinion of your Committee should command the most earnest attention of the Assembly. As according to the present laws, the regulations of the Board of Health have the force of Statutes, it will be seen, that the administration of the affairs of the Settlement, may combine judicial and executive powers, and the Superintendent of the Board might according to law dispose of not only the liberty of a subject at his will, but possibly of life, if he deemed it necessary and had the royal sanction. These great powers and prerogatives may not have been abused; but your Committee are of opinion, that the authority of the laws of the Kingdom should be directly represented in this Settlement by regularly appointed officers; or it might be more expedient that the Superintendent of the Settlement, should be invested with the powers of a magistrate, and be assisted by a proper executive. Hawaiian lepers, like all other Hawaiians are law abiding in their disposition; and therefore they require, when subject to any discipline, regulation, or repression, that all should be done in accordance with the sanctions of the general laws of the land.

Our sad national calamity will command the attention of the civilized world. If dealt with in a careless, indifferent, and nigardly spirit, and presenting in consequence only a spectacle of terrible human woe made more miserable by mismanagement, it will sink us in disgrace; but if met and dealt with in a spirit of the highest humanity, and of the largest Christian charity and devotion, then will our great misfortune prove at last a blessing, and redound to the highest glory of our Hawaii nei.

WALTER M. GIBSON,
(Chairman),
WILLIAM O. SMITH,
JOSEPH NAWAHI,
S. KAANAANA,
WM. H. HALSTEAD,
J. K. KAOLIKO,
P. KANOA,
Special Sanitary Committee.

APPENDIX.

TESTIMONY OF LEPERS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Ioane Pilipili, an old man about sixty years of age, and a strongly marked leper. Is from Haiku, Maui. Came to Settlement in December, 1876. Complains that he does not get enough food at times. One bundle of taro is not sufficient for him for one week's food. The clothing ration of \$5.75 is too small. For this he got one small blanket, cost \$1.75, and the remaining \$4 did not furnish what he needed as an annual allowance of clothing.

Maria Mamea, an elderly woman about fifty-five years of age, six years in the Settlement, from Honolulu, Oahu, and quite feeble looking, with hands and feet much wasted away, complained that she is much distressed to wait on herself, to get her own feed, and other things needed. She said she had to walk with bleeding feet, a distance of three miles, to get her weekly ration of one bundle of taro. She had to walk to the beach, where boats landed food from Wailuku and Peleku, and sometimes a high surf had prevented her and others from getting their ration of food. She said that in some instances she and other lepers had gone to the woods at the foot of the bluffs to collect wild peas, and pala or fern-root, for food. She said that the management in respect to supply of food was not so bad now as it had been in years past. She said that many small children suffer because they cannot go for their food.

Keoni Kaahaihanu, from Wailuku, Maui, thirty-four years of age, and five years at the Settlement, complains that the bundles of poi usually do not average more than sixteen pounds, of which four pounds are wrappings of ki leaves, leaving only twelve pounds of actual food. When this poi is eaten up, which is usually the case in about four days, no more food can be had for the rest of the week. The ration of meat is six pounds of beef per week. He lives in his own house, bought and built by himself.

Puna—About fifty years of age, from Honolulu, at Settlement nine months, complains that his ration of beef will not average more than three pounds of clear meat. When his ration of food is exhausted, as often happens before the close of the week, it is forbidden to him to go into the woods to get wild bananas, or ki root. He lives in his own house, which cost him about \$400, bought of Wilder & Co. Said he would have to supply his own coffin when he died. He was a member of a coffin association. This statement confirmed by Father Damien.

Kalaakini—About thirty-five years of age, from Honolulu, seven years in the Settlement, complains that no soap is furnished, and no oil for light. Only those lepers who have money can get these articles. When a leper dies in the Hospital wards, those outside in the Settlement are called upon to dig the grave; and if they refuse, are denied rations of food for the week. Father Damien and J. H. Napela, who were present, confirm this statement, saying that it was a regulation established by the late Superintendent Kagsdale. Father Damien said, moreover, that a man has been employed to dig graves, but on some days two or three graves had to be dug, and consequently help was needed, and sought among the able bodied of the lepers.

Kaapu—About thirty-two years of age, from Waimanalo, Oahu, and nine years at the Settlement, says that he has been obliged to dig graves ever since he came here. His hands are in a very bad condition. Has lost several joints of his fingers, and all are in an exoriated and suppurating condition. He is one of seven children, and neither of his parents nor any of his brothers or sisters, have contracted this disease. A photograph of this witness, No. 10, is attached to this report.

Hoopii—From Kona, Hawaii, about thirty-five years of age, and nine years in the settlement, complains that he has had to dig graves within the present year, and yet he had lost several joints of his fingers by the erosions of leprosy.

Haaleo—Born on Lanai, twenty-six years of age, and five years at the Settlement. His mother and brother died here lepers. His father, Rev. N. Pali, a healthy old man, and two sisters in good health, live on Lanai. He is in a badly diseased condition, with exoriated, ulcerated face, and suppurating fingers, and yet has had to dig graves.

Kaawa, a native preacher, about forty years of age, thinks it is doubtful about his having leprosy. Regards the Settlement as very unfavorable for cure. Has been here one year and four months; and affirms that during that time there have been ninety days when he was short of food. The bundle of taro would not suffice for him a whole week, and usually there were two days in the week when his ration run short, and he would then pick up a few potatoes in the Settlement. Said that the six pounds beef ration was usually half bone, and was by no means a sufficient ration of meat for a week. The rice was not good at times; had bits of broken glass in it, that cut his tongue. Said if any one was not in time to get his ration when dealt out, would have to go without. Said that young patients who arrive in comparatively sound condition, were often lodged with the worst diseased old lepers; and girls who arrive with the disease in an incipient stage, not much advanced, were allowed to live promiscuously with some of the worst diseased lepers. Father Damien, who was present, confirmed this statement, and said that he as a priest had greatly to deplore that the administration of affairs did not or could not provide any safeguards for the practice of virtue.

J. H. Napela, of Wailuku, Maui, about sixty years of age, formerly an Assistant Superintendent of Settlement, states that the rule established in respect to food has been that the bundle of taro should weigh twenty-one pounds net; but this had rarely been the case, and that usually owing to the large quantity of ki leaves used for wrapping, the actual weight of taro fell far short of this regulation weight. When lepers complained of shortness or bad quality of food, he had known them to be locked up.

Moni, a deceased leper, a young man about twenty-four years of age, buried in presence of members of Committee. They observed that three lepers were employed doing this work, whose hands and feet were certainly not in a fit state for labor.

Kapapu, a man about thirty-five years of age, from Makawao, Maui, and has been in Settlement a little over five years, complained that he was not a leper, and had been wrongfully sent to this Settlement. Was examined by Dr. Hutchinson, Medical Officer of Board of Health, and by other accompanying physicians, and it was decided by them that he should be returned to Honolulu, to be under surveillance of physician of Board at that place. Kapapu returned in consequence with the Committee per Kilanea-hou.

Eliana, a woman, about forty years of age, complained that she was not a leper, and had been unjustly sent to the Settlement. It was, however, decided by the physicians that she should remain at the Settlement.

Kaiaole, a man about forty years of age, from Kohala, Hawaii, and four years and six months at the Settlement. His father and two sisters died here lepers. Says that he often needs medicines, and cannot get any from W. Ostrom, the dispensing luna or agent. Complains that salt beef given to lepers is often in a bad, putrid condition. He said he was too sick, too much of a cripple, to dig graves. The clothing ration of \$5.75 as furnished at Settlement Store was entirely too small for an annual allowance. The good clothes he had were sent to him by friends. The poor friends of lepers were their chief helpers. Said that the sufferings of some of the helpless lepers in the Hospital were very great. They could not keep the flies from their sores, and no one to help them. Complains that effects of deceased lepers are taken possession of by Board of Health. Thinks that they should be given to friends of deceased, who have lived with them in the Settlement.

TWELVE CASES PHOTOGRAPHED.

Opn, a woman, forty-nine years of age, and three years at the Settlement, did not show much indication of leprosy on first arrival; but the symptoms of the disease developed very rapidly after her arrival at Kalawao. Neither of her parents, nor any of her relatives had contracted the disease. The case was photographed and marked No.

Pilani, a woman, thirty-three years of age, from Waimanalo,